

Indian Chieftain.

Also For Year in Advance.
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JOHN L. ADAMS, Editor.
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VINITA, IND. TERR., JUNE 9, 1887.

The building committee of the female seminary are moving in the work; Morgan has been to Fort Smith and Thompson to Kansas City.

The dog-star and the election will come along together, the dog ahead a little, fanning with his tail the hot countenance of the candidates.

A special dispatch from Eufaula in regard to the International council announces a big stamp dance "in which all the tribes will participate." It would be right pleasant to see Hons. John Chambers and Wash Grayson doing a four handed reel with Towaconie Jim and Keechie Joe, to the enchanting strains of the tom-tom. Wouldn't it?

From the commissioner of Indian affairs' letter published in our supplement this week it appears that the department does not construe the decision of the United States supreme court in the North Carolina Cherokee case exactly as some of our local officials have interpreted it. Briefly stated, the commissioner says that if the Cherokee commission decides adversely to a claimant the interior department will determine whether or no he shall be removed as an intruder. Further than that, the commissioner is emphatic in stating his intention to see that all claimants are fully paid for their improvements. He also takes occasion to give Chief Bushyhead a brief lecture on "the choice of his language." The communication should be read in full by all.

The Indian Journal has always claimed a tremendous circulation and even reported itself to Rowell's Newspaper Directory as having more subscribers than any paper in the Indian Territory. The new publisher "lets the cat out of the bag" most effectively in his issue of May 26th. He says: "When the Journal passed in to our hands the former proprietors agreed to furnish a list of about six hundred names and addresses. So far we have received from them less than three hundred names." For the purpose of selling out those upright and reputable "former proprietors" claimed to have 600 names on their lists but the sum total of their tremendous circulation (?) turns out to be 300. There is said to be "honor among thieves."

A BLOOD COMPARISON.
Some of the apostles of Bunch are preaching the false doctrine that the leaders of the Downing party are opposed to full Cherokees as office holders. As far as nominations have been made by the two parties the opposite is proven, as the following clearly shows:

Downing party—Mayes, a mixed blood, for principal chief; Smith, a full blood, for second chief; Mose Ridge, a full blood, for circuit judge; Stephen Teehee, a full blood, for circuit judge.

National party—Bunch, a full blood, for principal chief; George Clark, nearly white, for second chief; George Bengie, mixed, for circuit judge; Lon Lynch, same, for circuit judge.

In the first, one mixed to three full bloods; in the second, three mixed to one full blood, and stand opposed thusly:

Mayes versus Bunch;
Clark versus Smith;
Bengie versus Ridge,
Lynch versus Teehee.

LEAKED OUT.
There is a rumor, which from all accounts seems to be correct, that a certain punchon in the original draft of the platform of the National party was objected to by some of the members of the convention and as a consequence was suppressed. It was to the effect that the party approve, as honorable, authorized and in the interest of the nation, the \$300,000 transaction of a few years ago. Some, it seems, could not be induced to view it in that light, but maintained that it would not do for a campaign question but that it would prove ruinous to the party.

There is too much involved in that transaction to make the whitewashing of certain ones a party principle or a special purpose of the party in the coming election. While the leaders of the party are accountable for that transaction, the party itself, it seems, could not afford to champion their defense. It wouldn't pay. That \$225,000 fund is just a little too much to elect a chief on. Where there is no party disapproval of an act of its leaders, a party endorsement of that act is a just conclusion. There is, therefore, but little or no difference in rejecting that slab of the original platform or in letting it remain a part of it.

THE RIGHTS OF ADOPTED CITIZENS.

What are the rights of adopted citizens, according to the intent and purpose of the several provisions that make them such citizens, has been defined vaguely, as to a part of them—Delawares, Shawnees and colored—to be those of native Cherokees at the time each were admitted. This implies an idea that such rights, at the time they become citizens, were subject to such changes as would terminate in no rights at all for adopted citizens; that is, if the rights of native Cherokees, as some may be pleased to define them to have been at the time the treaty of 1866 was ratified and subsequently to have been when the Delawares and Shawnees were incorporated into the Cherokee nation, are in any manner not exactly the same, those of the Delawares, Shawnees and colored people are things of the past. This is the meaning of the joint resolution which was adopted in order the executive might have means of escape from the position he had taken in relation to per capita payments. It was a stupid thing, but it served a purpose at the time to defraud adopted citizens out of their interest in that which the rights of native Cherokees gave them. The inference is clear that the administration believed the rights acquired by our adopted citizens, by purchase or treaty stipulation, could be made void by a mere change in what were the rights of native Cherokees at the time they became such citizens. Even if this theory could hold good, no changes as to common and native rights have been made. Things are just as they were when the Delawares, Shawnees and colored people became citizens of the nation. But, as said before, that joint resolution served a purpose in getting the administration out of a dilemma. It was the *curkwa*, so opportunely discovered to relieve them of an embarrassment at the time, but which stands as a record to prove the intentions of the party in power towards our adopted citizens, should they be successful in the coming election.

"THE OSAGES ARE SAVAGE MEN; MORE SAVAGE THAN A PRAIRIE HEN."

Such they are taken to be by Senator Platt's committee who have recently been sent to investigate Indian tradeships and while here came over into the territory to see for themselves what part in the economy of Indian management the trader played. The Senator said: Going into the Osage country they found a million and a half of acres reserved for about 1500 people, two thirds of whom are fullbloods, as unenlightened and worthless as their ancestors of a century ago. These people are, per capita, the wealthiest on the globe. If their trust fund and their land were divided among them, every man, woman and child would possess a fortune of about \$12,000. They toil not with their own hands, but employ white men to do it. The fastidious autocrats are daily seen coming to the agency, wrapped in their gaudy blankets, to purchase supplies. For their own consumption they select the most delicate viands and will take nothing else, but for their white laborers they buy the cheaper and coarser grades.

If there is any animus in the above, of which there is surely much, the Osages are possessed of a good deal more than they should according to the charitable notions of the noble senator. They have too much land and as Indians are too wealthy. They should be so reduced in circumstances that instead of being able to employ white men as laborers they would be compelled to work themselves. These easy conditions are not prerogatives of Mr. Osage, even if he can afford to be idle and to employ some one else to work for him. That is the white man's privilege and must not be infringed upon. If he is lazy and trifling, and is no further advanced than his ancestors of a century ago, he is not guilty of a criminal offense as long as he is not a beggar. If he wants to and does act the primitive autocrat, wrapped about in his gaudy blanket, and asserts himself to be a free man, he is certainly no worse than J. Gould with his millions of money. If he is not satisfied only with the finest of viands he is doing no more, perhaps, than the senator does when he is enjoying high life in Washington. What Mr. Osage does proves that he is no fool but that he appreciates his advantages and opportunities as does his white brother in like circumstances. He is going to enjoy life as long as he is able to do so and if he cannot go to Saratoga or some other popular watering place, he puts on his best and goes to the agency. The two conditions are not far removed. One is the white man's way and the other is the Indian's.

Who reported Senator Platt's speech? Was it done in the senate chamber or executive office? Was it an editor of Advocate or Pop?

WAGNER SWITCH.

"B" Examines the Owen-Severs Claim Matter and Reports.

Owing to the various editorials of the Indian Journal abusing Mr. R. L. Owen for locating a claim for Mr. F. B. Severs, at Wagner, I have taken occasion to examine the matter. The facts are briefly these: Owen, as a private citizen acting on the authority and for the benefit of Mr. Severs, (then in Texas) put up several stakes on the 6th of May at Wagner and as other parties came on the ground within an hour and declared they would ignore his stakes, Owen caused a legal claim to be put there by men employed by Mr. Severs' representative at Muskogee, showing the men where to put the posts. This ended Owen's connection with the matter. Mr. Owen had a perfect right to do what he did and he did not deserve the abuse of the Journal.

The Indian Journal's editorials have been dangerous and unjust, making a "mountain out of a mole hill" and calculated to leave a false impression in regard to a trifling incident.

TEN TO TWO.

A "Spectator's" View of the Curleyhead Convention.

EDITOR INDIAN CHIEFTAIN, Sir:—The Shawnees, Delawares, Whites and darkies met at Capt. Curleyhead's in convention May 26th, according to appointment. The colored people came up promptly, but as they said only to look on. They had a committee of four persons, headed by Lewis Daniels, which committee had been changed from the original one appointed, which was supposed was the wire work of J. Milton Turner and Lewis Daniels. But our colored people we think have advanced too far to be induced to sell themselves. We understand the bottom of this matter originated at Muskogee between J. Milton Turner, D. W. Bushyhead, J. F. Lyons and William Bengie and others some months ago. The colored people once were bought and sold but we have no idea that they are now disposed to sell themselves—at least few very—and especially sell themselves to their enemies, for there is not a colored man in the nation, of moderate intelligence, but what knows that Chief Bushyhead and Colonel W. A. Phillips bent every nerve before the Indian committee of the United States senate against the interests of the colored people at Washington City, congress before last, and at the same time J. Milton Turner, the attorney for the colored people, was present and defended their rights well, but since his Muskogee council he has turned over a new leaf which the colored people cannot help but see. The Curleyhead convention was very harmonious and on a vote of the committees they stood, for the Downing platform, 10; for the National platform, 2. When that vote was taken the two little Rabbits flew the track. Near the close of the committee's work a tremendous rain came up on them and the meeting being in the woods, the rain adjourned the meeting which we understand will be all right at the general convention of the Downing party on the 10th of June, next.

MR. GRITTS' UTTERANCES.

A Misrepresentation of the Truth as First Reported.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., May 26th, 1887.
EDITOR INDIAN CHIEFTAIN, DEAR SIR:—I see in a recent issue of the CHIEFTAIN an item from a correspondent of this place by which I am made to have said on election day that I did not want any one to vote for Mr. Bunch, but fullblood Cherokees. Now in as much as I am on record and gone before the public through the medium of your paper, and in justice to myself, I hope you will allow me space in your paper in order that I may answer said article through the same medium—the CHIEFTAIN. The assertion I denounce as being a bareface falsehood and without the foundation of truth in it, and I defy any person, including the man who reported said article to the CHIEFTAIN, to face me in the matter. If you will allow me I will give, word for word, as near as possible, just what I did say: then the public can judge, for itself how the reporter of said article to the CHIEFTAIN, to face me in the matter. This is what I said and say it again in sum and substance: That it required a united stand of the citizens of the nation to foster and maintain our common interest of the nation; unless by a united effort of all the classes of citizens the cords of the nation were weakened. I said also that I was opposed to political organizations which had a tendency to draw lines of sectarian distinctions between the races of our citizens for the purpose of combining one element of citizens against another which I consider to be detrimental to the welfare of the nation. I am a National man and the National candidate I expect will get a hearty support of all citizens of the nation, from the fact we believe Mr. Bunch to be a safe man for the chieftaincy.

Yours With Respect,
DANIEL GRITTS.

LIST OF STRAYS TO BE SOLD

At Delaware Court House the First Monday in September, 1887.

1 brown mare, about 15 1/2 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, little iron gray spot on front part of right hind and front feet, had on a white when taken up, no brands, in care of Cyrus Cornsater.

1 bay horse, 1 year old, little white in forehead, no brands, in care of Cyrus Cornsater.

1 bay mare, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, no brands, black feet and legs up to the knees, said in forehead, said on nose, at L. Davis' on Flint creek.

1 light bay horse, 16 1/2 hands high, 6 years old, at L. Davis' on Flint creek.

1 dark bay mare, 8 or 9 years old, no brands, little white spot on jaw, both hind

Get prices on White Lead and Mixed Paints of W. L. Sly, Chetopa, before you purchase elsewhere.

Now is your time to buy Dress Goods cheaper than ever before offered in this city. I will duplicate St. Louis, Kansas City or Chicago prices in same line of Goods.

G. W. GREEN.

PUBLIC SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, June 2nd, 1887,

I will sell at public outcry, on the streets of Vinita, Indian Territory, the personal property and effects of Thomas Moore, deceased, described as follows, to-wit:

1 sorrel mare.

1 brown mare.

1 brown two year old colt.

1 sorrel yearling colt.

1 dark bay horse.

1 cow and calf.

1 milch cow.

1 dry cow.

42-year-old heifers.

2 spotted bull yearlings.

10 head of stock hogs.

40 bushels of corn (estimated.)

1 wagon.

2 shovel plows.

1 small 1 horse turning plow.

1 set chain harness.

1 box tools.

Meat of seven hogs.

1 sausage mill.

1 wash kettle.

5 bee stands.

1 stove.

1 crowbar.

1 saddle and bridle.

1 trowel.

1 drawing knife.

2 pr. sticlyards.

1 Colts revolver.

1 hand saw.

1 rifle gun.

2 feather beds.

15 quilts.

3 wool blankets.

2 beef sheeps.

1 table cloth.

1 pillow slip.

2 towels.

2 shirts.

1 pair pants.

1 hat.

1 whip.

1 overcoat.

1 salter.

1 chamber.

1 pr. shoes.

1 reel.

1 jar honey, 6 gallons.

1 franks, locked.

4 pr. 5 bushels sweet potatoes.

\$90.75 in cash.

Property can be seen at Nelson Moore's, east of Grand river.

N. B.—This property was scheduled some two years ago and live stock has increased.

R. L. OWEN, U. S. Indian Agent.

AN END TO BONE SCRAPING.

Edward Shepard of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. I have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped and leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at twenty-five cents per box at W. C. Patton & Co's.

DRUG AND GROCERY STORE!

RESTAURANT—AND—BARBER SHOP!

I. P. BLEDSOE PROP'R.

Chouteau, I. T.

Having acquired the various lines of business named, I am prepared to serve the sick, the hungry and those who desire a shave. I have J. M. Hamilton, a man of experience in the restaurant and barber shop, and everything will be found O. K.

Lemonade, Soda Pop, and Ice-Cream served if desired.

All persons covering themselves indebted to the firm of W. L. Wilder, will please settle same with me at their earliest convenience. Thanks are returned for past favors and a continuance of the same desired. Respect and fair dealing is the motto.

S. J. BURNS.

Will repair all Sewing Machines left with him and procure such attachments as are desired. Will also keep Needles, Oils, &c., &c. In addition is prepared to repair Gasoline Engines on short notice. Keeps gasoline always on hand.

Call on him at Lunch Stand next to Prison Depot.

Meeting the Hot Weather More Than Half Way!

FELIX COWAN,

Proprietor of the—

ARCADE,

—Comes to the front offering—

Ice Cream,

Ice Lemonade,

—AND—

Many Other

Cooling Drinks.

ORANGES AND LEMONS,

ALL FRUITS IN THEIR SEASON.

Nuts, Candies, Cakes,

Confections and the

Ladies.

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